

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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## FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

AMERICA'S fourth Liberty loan drive is scheduled to start on October 15. During the last Liberty loan campaign more than \$4,000,000,000 was subscribed in four weeks. This time, however, the drive will last but three weeks and the amount sought for will be higher than the total receipts of the third Liberty loan.

The money obtained through the sale of Liberty bonds helps the government win the war, but it does not do a particle of good if the persons owning such certificates immediately put them on sale after the drive has ended. Unless a person is willing to hold his Liberty loan until the government desires to call them in it is unpatriotic to purchase the bonds, for if they are to be resold, where does the government profit by the transaction? The only way to win the war is to buy as many as one can afford and hold on to them.

Liberty bonds should not be sold, traded in, or speculated upon. They are intended to be an undivided people's patriotic expression of a determination to back the military establishment of the United States to the last dollar of her resources, and except in unusual emergencies, should be kept by the original purchaser.

Such excuses as "The vacation cost more than we expected," "couldn't make the last payment on the auto," "wife's mother came from the east and had to be entertained," and "didn't suppose it mattered what we did with 'em" will not hold water. They are all very lame explanations of why one wishes to dispose of Liberty bonds. If "the vacation cost more than we expected," why take a vacation? If "the last payment on the auto can't be met," why not dispose of the auto? "If your wife's mother came from the east and had to be entertained," why not make it an inexpensive one? And lastly, if you "didn't suppose it mattered what you did with 'em," why not find out!

The committee on public information has been endeavoring through the press and pamphlets to instruct the public on Liberty bonds. It is every patriotic citizen's duty to know everything about Liberty bonds, and, unless there is an "unusual emergency" the Liberty bonds should be safely stored away. Commence today and set aside a small amount each day until the drive opens for the purchase of your next Liberty loan bond.

## GERMANY IS SQUEALING

JUNKERS of Germany are beginning to squeal. They are slowly being made to realize that the idea of "world conquest" is as ancient as the Sphinx and can not be solved. "The little army" of the United States is striking fearfully at the heart of Germany at the St. Mihiel sector.

Several years ago the Hun scoffed the allies when they were requested to desist from employing poison gas, dum-dum bullets, and liquid flame, and the wanton devastation of cities in France and Belgium. Protests against air raids on Paris and London also made the Teutons grasp their beer-laden stomachs and shake with laughter.

Today the allies are giving the enemy gun for gun, gas for gas, liquid flame for liquid flame, air reprisals on German cities for air raids on Paris and London, and airplane for airplane. The German border is no longer safe for German citizens. They are commencing to quake and shiver in their shoes.

A college professor once said to his history class, "Germans are the poorest losers in the world; they are willing to take everything and give nothing in return. Just wait until the combined allied drives make things hot for Fritz and then you will hear him equal like a young pig that has lost its mother. The Americans, the British and the French have succeeded in breaking through the "impregnable" Hindenburg line and Germany is now face to face with the knowledge that she is fighting to the death. She knows, internally, that her cause is hopeless and is starting another peace offensive, which was recently received in the United States and other countries in the guise of the Austrian peace proposals. But, the terms are not allied terms, and the Germans will have to squeal a great deal more before peace is declared.

## RIDING HOBBIES TO DEATH

NOW that prohibition is staring the country in the face there are a number who are anxious to eliminate many other things which they consider obnoxious and harmful to one's health and soul. It seems to be the old story—give a person an inch and he will take a mile. The next thing to be proposed to the country is the abolition of tobacco, Sunday amusements and other harmless habits.

Tobacco is an essential thing. This can only be recognized by many by pointing out to them that the soldiers, sailors and men in every branch of the service desire a smoke more than anything else. In many of the allied armies they have instituted the smoke ration. It quiets a fighting man's nerves, making him forget pain, if he is wounded, and dream of happier days to come, if he is behind the lines. In the front line trenches his courage is bolstered up by Lady Nicotine. Tobacco is not harmful, and to make this country tobaccoless would be as great a crime as making a law for every man and woman to marry after they have attained a certain age.

## STUDYING THE WAR MAP

HAVE you ever stopped to study the war map? Do you know where Briey, Metz, St. Quentin and Conflans are? Are you acquainted with the different sectors that are held by the various allied armies? If not, why not?

The average newspaper reader is absorbed in the war. The accounts of the glorious deeds performed by the Americans in the St. Mihiel sector are carefully read. But, when the name of a town, a fort, or a river is mentioned in the dispatches the average reader seldom takes time or is curious enough to look up the places named on the war map. It is a most interesting study. This is one of the first requirements of officers, namely, the ability to read the

war map. All of the different shaped lines in the newspaper war maps mean something.

Next summer will be the one that will win the war. Troops on the Macedonian, Russian, Italian and western fronts will start their gigantic drives. Without a thorough knowledge of each of these fronts the average reader will easily become confused and the war reports will be nothing but a jumbled mass of information. The only way to eliminate this chaos is to make a systematic study of the war map. Make it a point to learn by heart, ten, or twenty, or thirty names of towns on each of the war fronts every day. When such and such a place is described in the dispatches look it up on the map and get that particular location firmly photographed on your brain. After a short period of time you will be surprised at how much you know about the war and how easily the communique's from the war departments can be translated.

A vote for W. J. Hunting is a vote for up-to-date schools and an impartial distribution of funds for the rural districts. A vote for John Edwards Bray is a vote for keeping Nevada in the back number list. This is the time when the schools need constructive statesmen and teachers to help them along so that we will not suffer from the effects of war.

# WILD WEST DIVISION DISEMBARK IN FRANCE

## SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

Hours after the men had caught the first sight of the low-lying shoreline of France, which stretches away as straight as a bayonet held in the steady hands on an American soldier, the mighty armada swung into a gate-locked harbor.

Cheers for the brave sister republic rang from the decks of the big transports as they settled to their anchorage like water-worn swimmers, and the Stars and Stripes were broken to the breeze beside the Tricolor. For hours there was the interminable tramp of feet down innumerable gang planks and over the stone pavements of this ancient harbor town, which had awakened to new life under the impetus of America's entry into the world war.

The stalwart scions of California and the great southwest had come to do their bit in the titanic struggle with the Hun. They had at last reached the land of their hearts desire. True, there were soldiers from other parts of the far-flung western world in these regiments, for sectional demarcations are largely eliminated in the formation of a modern army, while the Californians marching with measured beat through the streets on this autumn morning, are only a modicum of the endless thousands which the golden state stands ready to offer on the

shrine of human liberty. But it was California's largest contribution to date and a very considerable contingent, symbolizing the fact which that commonwealth will enact in the stupendous drama of freeing a world.

These hardy men from the valleys of the great southwest and its deserts, and who had poured forth from its purple mountains at the call of duty, had traveled far to register their armed protest against despotism, and stand between the oppressor and the weak.

Incoming troops are a common sight to the French, but this did not lessen their enthusiasm for these crusaders from afar—these sturdy men who had hewed an empire out of the wilderness under the land of the setting sun.

Then these men there are no finer soldiers in France.

Many of them have been reared with guns in their hands. They can shoot straight and their hearts beat strong. That is enough. It is a combination which will beat the machine-made Germans.

All through the day and the night rumbled the troop trains carrying them to the camp where they are putting on the touches which will enable them to take their place in the line.

Despite the discomforts of war time travel the men enjoyed the trip hugely, and read ancient history from

# TRAINS CARRY BREAD TO PRISONERS OF WAR

ROME, Sept. 20.—The treatment of Italian prisoners of war in Germany and Austria continues to arouse the strongest feeling in all parts of the peninsula. Signor Bisolati, minister of military assistance and war pensions, gave an interview on the work undertaken by the government for their relief, saying:

"When the shipment of bread to the prisoners proved insufficient, although entrusted to the Red Cross, which was unable to deny other enormous requests, I permitted families to undertake the shipment them-

selves, taking care for two or three months that the packages reached their destination, and enlarging the list of articles which might be sent. I took pains to have the Red Cross increase the number of its officers."

"I arranged for trains which were accompanied to the Swiss border by Red Cross officers, where they were turned over to others who escorted them to Austria and delivered them to the Austrian Red Cross. This in turn conveyed them to the concentration camps, where the bread was distributed to the men who had not received the packages sent them under the supervision of committees composed of our officers who are prisoners."

"The first two trains have gone and we are awaiting the result of the attempt. If it succeeds I purpose to adjust matters so that every prisoner may receive daily 200 grammes of hard tack and bread. To these supplies will be added medicines and winter clothes."

"Negotiations with Germany are most difficult. I know to a certainty that our prisoners are treated worse than the prisoners of other nationalities, and for that reason I shall resort to an appeal to the allied powers which have thousands of German prisoners in their hands as hostages and therefore are in a position to compel the Germans to accord the Italians the same treatment the French and English prisoners receive."

## WELL KNOWN INDIAN DROWNS AT TAHOE

Word has been received from Tahoe City that Johnny Lee, a well-known local Indian, has been drowned. Several days ago he left Tahoe City in a row boat, going to McKinneys. The boat was found on the lake shore bottom up and no trace of the man has been found.

It is supposed that he was drowned as there was quite a rough sea when he left. If he went down in deep water, as is the supposition, there is little chance of the body ever being recovered, as bodies do not rise to the surface of the lake when drowned in deep water.

## RUSTLING CREWS

The farmers of this valley are busy rustling threshing crews for a local outfit. The farmers, who have been compelled to spread out their grain stacks to prevent rust from the recent rain, state that the past few bright days have pretty well dried out the grain. Threshing will proceed as soon as crews can be hustled together.—Carson News.

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 Everything strictly first-class  
 Nick Ableman and J. C. McKay, Prop's.

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brings its wants. It may be a servant, a situation, something to buy, sell or exchange. Some people want rooms; some people have rooms to rent.

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WHEN IN RENO CALL

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## ACRE OF RUTABAGAS WORTH OVER \$2500

By Associated Press  
 PORT ANGELES, Wash., Sept. 19.—One acre of rutabagas, planted last year and allowed to stand and go to seed this year has returned to N. D. Wortman, five miles west of this place, \$2551.25. The usual price for this seed is about 12 cents a pound, but this year the war price was 75 cents. Wortman put in less than a month's work on the crop.

Accurate war news in the Bonanza.

## AUTOS TAKE PLACE OF THE RAILWAY

(By Associated Press)  
 COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 19.—The Phantom canyon highway, opened to travel a short time ago, is unique among scenic roads of the Rocky mountains and its story forms one of the interesting chapters of road building in Colorado.

In the early days of Cripple Creek there was built the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, a narrow gauge line, to carry ores to the smelters and to bring agricultural products of the valleys to the mining camps high in the hills. In the later days the road was abandoned and dismantled, but the need for communication between the valleys and the mining camps continued, and the county commissioners of Teller and Fremont counties, with the co-operation of the state highway commission, obtained the right of way and set about to make of it a real highway. The original cost of building the roadbed was probably \$1,000,000. Miles of it were blasted in solid granite. At an expense of \$75,000 the road builders have made of it a first-class motor highway, rebuilt and repaired bridges, widened the roadbed where it was necessary. The road is almost a continuous curve. It has a 4% per cent grade.